

FREEDOM.

TERMS:—Two Dollars per Annum—In Advance.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

WAKARUSA, KANSAS TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

NUMBER 1—VOLUME I.

Selected Poetry.

Song of the Kansas Emigrants.

Ain—From Greenland's Icy Mountains.

From Eastern hill and valley,
From Ocean's distant shore
We come with hearts rejoicing,
And with thousands more.
To Freedom calls us hither,
For Freedom's sake we roam;
Mid Western wilds, in freedom's cause,
We'll make our happy home.

In close array advancing,
United hand in hand,
We'll plant our flag triumphant
On Freedom's Holy Land.
And as we shall dark oppression,
In terms of our own,
No cringing slave shall ever curse
Our consecrated ground.

We'll seek the rolling prairie,
In regions yet unseen,
Or may our feet unwearied
By Kansas' flowing stream;
And there with hands unfettered,
Our altar we will raise,
With voices glad uplifted,
We'll sing our Maker's praise.

His hand shall still sustain us,
His love our path surround;
His mighty power uphold us,
In solitude profound;
To Him we'll build a temple,
Mid anthems' swelling peal,
And there alone shall kneel,
In humble trust shall kneel.

The Tourist.

Trip up the Kansas River.

We cannot give our readers a more faithful description of the Kansas Valley than is found in the following excellent article from the pen of Geo. S. PARKER, editor of the *Industrial Luminary*, a Missouri paper. CHAS. H. BRANSCOMBE, Esq., and indeed all who have been up the Kansas river, and viewed its beautiful scenery, corroborate the faithfulness of Mr. Parker's pen and ink sketches. The writer introduces himself as follows:

In compliance with an invitation from Capt. Baker and C. A. Perry, Esq., the enterprising owners of the fine little steamer "Excel," we stepped on board at Parkville, on the 16th of June, as one of the party up the Kansas and Smoky Hill Rivers. And here let us say that too much praise cannot be awarded to these gentlemen for the successful efforts they have made and are still making, to find the channel and establish the navigation of the Kansas River; they have already accomplished some half a dozen trips, to Fort Riley; have delivered there all necessary government freight, with a speed, care, and saving of expense hitherto unknown; and they have further concluded to keep their fleet little craft on that river, for the purpose of aiding settlers to reach, with comfort and convenience, the places of their destination in the beautiful Kansas country, so long as the stage of water will admit. This service is good, and will be at once profitable as a business arrangement, and well suited as an immense advantage to emigrants. We cordially wish them, as pioneers of steamboat navigation in this gem of the far west—Kansas—all the honor, and all the profit to which their industry and enterprise so richly entitle them.

Our party was most agreeable one, consisting of Dr. Hammond, U. S. A., and lady—Miss Nibbel, of Philadelphia, sister of Mrs. Hammond—Mrs. Perry and Mr. Mills, Paymaster's Clerk—Mr. Castleman, of Delaware—Mr. Mumford, of New York—Mr. McCann, of Virginia—and our gentlemanly officers, Messrs. Baker, Perry and Dixon. The accommodations were not numerous; there were enough, however, to constitute a pleasant and agreeable company. The ladies of our company were the first who have sailed up this beautiful river of the Prairies.

Casting loose from the landing at Parkville, we passed down to Kansas City; and late the same evening, leaving the eddying waters of the "Miss Missouri," turning her bows towards the setting sun, heading gaily towards the Rocky Mountains, the "Excel" was steaming at a fine rate up the Kansas. It is more than 600 yards wide at the mouth. The waters of this river are mixed with a sandy sediment, like the Missouri; but is freer from snags, and the banks are less liable to wash and fall, and the current is not nearly so rapid. For the first hundred miles or so, the average width will reach 600 yards; from Parkville to Big Blue, 400 yards; from Big Blue to Fort Riley, 300 yards. The Pawnee or Republican, and Smoky Hill forks are scarcely 100 yards wide. The Smoky Hill is the narrowest and deepest. Below Uniontown—about one hundred and thirty miles by water, from the Missouri River—the Kansas is quite straight, but above that point it is crooked. It is a good navigable river for two or three months in each year—perhaps three or four in wet seasons; penetrating westward as it does, into the heart of the continent, it therefore must become most important in a commercial point of view. Some of our company joined us at Delaware. Above that place the land is heavily timbered on both sides of the river—with some wide, high bottoms on either side, consisting of high, dry, rich alluvion. Every five or six miles in this region we passed fine bluffs on the river; and on our right, immediately below the mouth of "Stranger," there is a beautiful cove, with open woods, and high, rolling prairie in the background. Just above the junction of that stream with the Kansas river, where a great bend, like a horse shoe, where a track of excellent, high bottom land is easily enclosed by a short fence across the neck. On the south side of the river, opposite that bend, there is a pretty town site, rising gradually from the edge of the water—the plot covered with grass and scattering timber, forming a green lawn

backed with high prairie. In this neighborhood the shore is rocky. We passed a bluff on the north, with a rich bottom on the south side, and a high, open lawn in the rear. A little further on the elevated prairie strike the river, giving a charming variety to the scenery—while on the north are extended bottoms of rich timbered land.

In this vicinity we saw many Indians along the banks; we also passed a grape thicket, in the bottom, spread over several thousand acres—while just above, on our right, rose a rocky bluff, covered with open woods. A little way above this, Sugar Creek empties into the Kansas, from the right; and a little further up, there is a low bluff—a short distance beyond, there being another fine grape thicket, and rich walnut bottom. On the right side of the river coal has been found; and here, again, rises a beautiful undulating eminence, of fine sandstone, for a town, on the height there being open woods, and a fine prairie about a mile back.

On the 14th, a short distance above, the Wakarusa flows in—a considerable stream—with good timber for some way back. Below the mouth there is a good bluff, and behind are the Wakarusa settlements. Here the Methodist Church—North—have a mission. Coal has also been discovered above the Wakarusa. The Shawnees have sold, without reserve, all their lands in this direction; and the whole country on the south side of the Kansas, above—except a strip five miles wide, and thirty long, owned by the Pattawatimies—is now open to settlement. There will probably be some vacant lands below, after the Shawnees have made their selection.

In this connection it may be properly remarked that the Wyandots own thirty-nine sections in the forks of the Kansas and Missouri rivers. The Delaware, by their recent treaty, reserve a strip ten miles wide and forty miles long, running nearly to the mouth of the Grapeshopper. The Kansas Indians, too, have a reservation twenty sections long by one mile wide, north of the river, below Pattawatimies; while the Pattawatimies have thirty miles square, partly on each side of the Kansas—and the Kickapoo hold a small reserve near the head of Grapeshopper. All the balance of the vast regions drained by the Kansas and its tributaries are now open for settlement, and will soon arrest the attention of the enterprising settlers.

On both sides of the river, above the Wakarusa, there are excellent bottom lands; and, a short way beyond these, another fine site for a town presents itself on the north side—while still further up on the south bank, the high prairie comes down to the water's edge, presenting another appropriate place where the busy hum of commerce may be seen by the presence of a city. Here we saw several curious caves of settlers; and, away as far as the eye could reach, in a southwesterly direction, the prairie was high and rolling, like the waves of Old Ocean. Southward, beautiful groves of timber, and the dark line of timber that stretches along the Wakarusa valley—with the great Prairie-mountain, and the red hills, are the landmarks of a perpetual beauty—the wandering river, with its dark skirting forests of timber on the north—all are seen in Nature's magnificent Panorama, here brought within the range of vision. Proceeding north, high bluffs extend for many miles, and we saw vast thickets of grapevines, pecaniers, raspberries, and pawpaws. The river here is principally oak, ash, hickory, mulberry, hackberry, linden, cotton-wood and coffee-berry.

A few miles below the mouth of Grapeshopper, on the north, the prairie undulates gradually back from the river as far as the eye can reach. At its conclusion with the Kansas there is, on the opposite shore, a beautiful bluff, and between the Grapeshopper and Miss Creek there is a prairie bottom where pioneers were making claims. Capt. Baker thinks that from this point to the mouth of the Kansas is a distance of eighty miles by the river.

For the next twenty miles the country in our course presented the same general features as those just given—on both sides, alternating prairie and timber, all capable of settlement. We passed Mr. Stinson's ferry; his house and farm are very picturesque, situated on an eminence where the upland and prairie come down to the river.

About one hundred miles from the mouth of the Kansas—by Capt. Baker's estimate—we passed on the north side, a fine bluff, with clumps of trees on the top, rich rolling prairie in the background, and heavy timber above and below. A little further up, on the left bank, a high prairie bottom comes in, which swells gracefully into a southward, with copious timber, presenting to the enraptured pioneer sites for the choicest farms. Settlements are being made on both sides of the river.

Passing onward, we came to the mouth of Soldier Creek, which has its rise far up north, and gives variety to the landscape by its dark line of fringing timber. We next saw Pappan's Ferry. His house is on the right, in a fine timbered bottom; while on the south, high prairie, such as we have already noticed, comes down to the river. Here we crossed the Pattawatimies line, about one hundred and fifteen miles from the mouth of the Kansas. Timber, on both sides of the river, was next passed—the prairie bluffs, on the south, about one hundred feet high—soon after which, we reached the Grand Crossing. There are three ferries together—with Pattawatimies settlements, stores, and a Baptist School and Mission on the south side; and, every few miles beyond, there was the same succession of groves and prairie on either hand, presenting unequalled situations for farms.

Uniontown was next seen. It is made up of about twenty log cabins, and is situated

ated on the south bank, about a mile from the river. Steaming onward, we passed Red Bluffs and Darling's Ferry; and a little further on is Mill Creek, a considerable stream, on which the Pattawatimies have erected a mill. The soil here is of a red mottled color, and is very productive; up this little river we saw fine groves of timber, and many high mounds, forming scenery of surpassing beauty.

Above Mill Creek, on the south, we passed an excellent prairie town site. A little further on, on the same side, there are lofty banks of red sand, with high prairies in the rear. We saw a large band of Indians, who had been holding a council in the neighborhood, and here the carcasses of a huge buffalo floated past. Again we had the rich bottom and prairie on either side of us; and when we could withdraw our gaze from the country near by, we caught glimpses of the splendid scenery stretching away far beyond. Coming to an Indian wood yard, fifteen cords of wood were taken on board, for which was paid the sum of \$37.50. This is a new employment, as well as a profitable one, for the red men; and the owners promised to have fifteen or twenty cords more ready by the time the steamer returned. Our fine little craft was a most interesting sight to most of them; and the way was examined from the bank by over a hundred, whom curiosity had drawn together to see what had made such a shrill whistle! They were very animated, and commenced war yet infuse indigenous habits into the Indian race.

A little further up, and a little back from the river, is the Catholic Mission. Shimmering along for about twenty-five miles further, we reached the mouth of Vermilion river, emptying from the north, the timber on its banks forming a dark line through the landscape for many miles along its course. Two miles, or so, above, we passed the western Pattawatimies line supposed to be about one hundred and seventy miles by water, from the mouth of the river.

And from this western line, let it be remarked, all the country westward and northward is open for settlement.

From this boundary to its mouth, the Kansas river presses on its southern bank, touching the uplands every four or five miles; while on the north side, from a point just below the mouth of the Blue, down fifty miles, there is a continuous bottom, four or five miles wide—larger and more magnificent than the far-famed American Bottom, below St. Louis. Here excellent corn has been raised by the half-breeds for many years. The soil is a black, sandy loam—kind, warm and quick; and produces much earlier in the season than farms in the same latitude east. Emigrants to California and Oregon, who are aware of this fact, prefer to cross the Missouri river, at Parkville, and take the great road up the Kansas Valley on the north side, on this account. They find most excellent grazing for their stock by the first of April, often earlier. We have not seen a scump, or a wet slough, or any stagnant water, in the valley drained by the Kansas river. The streams generally speaking, flow over gravelly pebbles; the few that are low or of a muddy character; and the prairie, rolling evenly to drain the water freely.

Passing the west line of the Pattawatimies nation, we entered upon an open prairie, often reaching the river on both sides; now and then a small grove, and a light fringe of timber on the banks. On the right, in a great prairie bottom, in a bend of the river, we saw for several miles, the first we saw for several miles, a stock farm; and a little way above his claim there is another great bend, offering a tempting inducement to some other enterprising farmer who has a taste for stock raising. Beyond this we passed a large grove of timber on the right, and then passed a most appropriate bluff for a town site—the first we saw for several miles. Here we saw the Blue Hill, which is a prominent land-mark, overlooking the mouth of the Blue river. From this point upward, the bluffs are higher and more abrupt, and the country back more elevated and broken. Here we saw a large eagle nest, out of which the old bird looked angrily at us, for intruding on its pre-emption; but she, too, must give way, with her red wings, to manifest destiny. A little way above, another huge buffalo floated past; he may have been anxious to shake his thigh in the Republican or Smoky Hill, lost foothold, and got carried away by the rolling flood.

Passing the mouth of the Blue, which comes in from the north—so nearly all the tributaries of the Kansas do—and appears to be navigable for several miles, the river bottoms are a sandy loam. The upland prairie we broken, but of black rich soil, particularly where limestone predominates; the valleys are also very rich, and the soil mellow. Passing over the high uplands, often there is nothing to be seen but prairie spreading out beyond, till it is lost in the distance; when all at once, as if by magic, you come upon a "Needy valley" where a river runs.

With fine springs and clear running water, this is indeed a well watered region, and must be salubrious and healthy. We previously mentioned the scarcity of timber above Pattawatimies; it may here be added, that it is inadequate to supply what would be needed for agricultural purposes and hardly sufficient for firewood. Here and to the westward a new era in agriculture must be inaugurated—a new system must be practiced. Nature demands that it should be practiced. Instead of clearing prairie lands, as in Eastern States, the citizen farmers of Kansas must grow their timber. There is a fine wood lot, but in many places, can be got with very little labor; houses must be built, and fences made, in the absence of sufficient timber, excellent rock for all purposes can be obtained in abundance, for fencing; the farms can be helped in most completely by the use of the great power of the steam engine. The country abounds with the most luscious grapes. Stock of all kinds are remarkably healthy; and these rolling prairies will make the finest sheep-walks in the world. In fact this may be designated the *Pappan's Region* of Agriculture. The gardens at Fort Riley look well; and we noticed some beautiful wild prairie roses.

The difficulty of navigating the Smoky Hill with a stern-wheel steamer of such length as the *Excel*, prevented Capt. Baker from venturing so far up as his otherwise would. A slender side-wheel steamer, of very light draught, adapted to the navigation of these interior rivers, will soon be put on the trade. We left Fort Riley on our return trip, on Wednesday morning, and came down "kiting." Passing rapidly in review the splendid scenery of which we have attempted to make hasty notes, we entered the Missouri on our return trip, on Wednesday morning, and came down "kiting." Before concluding these brief notes, it must be remarked—in reference to the productions and climate of Kansas Territory—that there are no doubt, superior lands in its central and western portions; but Nature unmistakably indicates such-raising as the proper and most profitable occupation for the farmers who shall settle there. In the great Kansas Valley below Pattawatimies, and in the eastern region along the Missouri, there are some of the finest farm lands in the world. Wheat, corn, oats, and vegetables, grow as well there as in any of the Western States. Those in the Platte purchase, immediately east of the Missouri river, who attend to fruit-growing, say that their apples, peaches, plums, &c., cannot be surpassed anywhere; we can see no reason why as much may not be said of the same crops in the region across the river.

The winters are generally dry and pleasant, and the roads fine; but little snow falls, and lays on the ground only for a short time. Sometimes, however, there are very cold spells of weather, but these are not long duration. For instance, the snows in Parkville, Platte Co., Mo., quivered and laid stone last winter with but little interruption on account of the weather. Common cattle, colts, mules, and sheep, can be wintered on blue-grass, provided the pastures are allowed to grow up in the fall, and the stock have a little corn or hay occasionally. February and March are frequently quite pleasant, and much plowing can be done in the mellow dry loam of the Kansas Valley. The summers are quite warm and long, the thermometer (Fahr) not infrequently marking up to near one hundred degrees in the shade. The high prairies, however, are generally fanned by cool and refreshing breezes; and as we ascend the branches of the Kansas from Fort Riley, there is a rapid rise to a cooler region. In May and June there is a superabundance of rain; but the latter end of the summer and fall are generally dry.

Having been across the Territory many times in the course of fifteen years we give these remarks as the result of our experience.

The "Excel" made a short trip up the Smoky Hill; Lieut. Sargent, from the Fort, accompanied us. We had an exciting time. The constant announcement from the man who heaved the lead, was, "No bottom." The river was full, and the current strong, but we had great difficulty in getting round the short bends—it kept on the course of the main Kansas, coming a little more from the south west. There is more timber on this river than on the Kansas above Pattawatimies, and the soil is better. We observed a deep mud flat just on the bluff, beneath black soil, and the bottom inclined up prettily from the river. A little way up, we saw a band of Fox Indians crossing over, going north on a buffalo hunt; and their motley procession stretched along over the prairie for miles. Here and there in the party was carried a pole, with a swan's neck and eagle's head and tail, &c., stuck upon it for a flag. They had with them about five hundred horses, all of which looked well. Great was the surprise manifested on seeing the "Excel" in these waters; but, poor fellows! the startling scream of the shrill steam whistle, and the impetuous snorting of the iron horse, will soon scare away their hunting grounds, and no more—yes, too, must follow in the trail, or succumb to the irresistible influence of civilization.

Some forty miles up the Smoky Hill, an extensive bed of gypsum has been found. Specimens of which have been tested and proved to be of superior quality; we buy a small specimen home with us. Salt is also alleged to be very abundant on the Saline fork; the waters of the Smoky Hill are often quite brackish, and when the boilers of the "Excel" are filled from that river, there is a slight incrustation of salt deposited. Specimens of coal, both bituminous and anthracite, and of tin, lead, and iron ore, have been brought in. Hints have been given that gold abundance, but in parts—*where?* There can be no doubt, that the valuable minerals will be found cropping out beneath, or interspersed in the primitive formation, as we ascend toward the Rocky Mountains. The country rises very rapidly in that direction from Fort Riley; up the Republican, for instance, the ascent, in the first three hundred miles, is said to be two thousand feet. The rock in the vicinity of Smoky Hill is principally limestone, and the river bottoms are a sandy loam. The upland prairie we broken, but of black rich soil, particularly where limestone predominates; the valleys are also very rich, and the soil mellow. Passing over the high uplands, often there is nothing to be seen but prairie spreading out beyond, till it is lost in the distance; when all at once, as if by magic, you come upon a "Needy valley" where a river runs.

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The Indians—Their Lands and Treaties. Mr. ROBINSON, Indian Agent, has issued a notice to the public, in which he says: "The late treaty with the Delaware tribes of Indians, among other things, provides that the President will—as soon as the whole, or any portion of the lands ceded by said treaty to the United States, and surveyed, proceed to offer such surveyed lands for sale at public auction, in such quantities as he may deem proper, being governed in all respects in conducting such sales by the laws of the United States respecting the sale of public lands. It is further provided by said treaty, that all moneys received by sale of said lands, after deducting the costs of surveying, mapping, and selling, shall be paid to the said tribe. The treaty also provides that the act of Congress, approved 3d of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, in relation to the lands ceded to the United States, shall, as far as applicable, be extended to the lands therein ceded. So it will be as soon seen that those lands can in no wise be subjected to pre-emption or homestead laws, without a palpable violation of the treaty.

In view, therefore, of these facts, I hereby forewarn all persons against locating or settling on the lands ceded by said treaty to the United States, as by so doing they can only involve themselves in a complication of difficulties."

The Delaware Indians are also moving in the matter. They have published an advertisement, in which they say: "We, the Chiefs, head men and councilors of the Delaware tribe of Indians, do hereby notify our white brethren, that all settlements on the lands ceded by the Delaware tribe of Indians to the United States, by treaty dated at Washington, the 6th of May, 1854, in violation of said treaty, and that we in no wise give our assent to such settlements, and if persisted in by our white brethren, we shall proceed to our great Father, the President of the United States, for protection."

Chicago is fast peopling the Illinois Territory. Nineteen prisoners, confined at the present term of the Court, are awaiting transportation to Alton; and the jail is crowded with persons charged with offences against the law.

The Court House, situated in the center of the square that occupies the center of the village, is truly an elegant building. There are also at least two large and well kept hotels, as well as a great number of stores, good dwelling houses, &c., in the town. The land like that in Kansas Territory is rolling, rich and beautiful, and yields immense crops of corn, wheat, tobacco, and almost anything else that can be raised in the United States. I have passed cornfields, to-day, where some of the corn was so tall that the tallest man sitting on the tallest horse in Massachusetts would be unable to reach the top, and that too, when it had just commenced to tassel out, and before the stock had completed its growth. I am told that when the corn is harvested, only the tallest of the laborers can reach some of the corn without breaking down the stalks. Judging from the present appearance of the corn here and of that in Illinois when I passed through that State, the yield of this will be nearly or twice as much as that. In fact I never saw anything like the corn here, nor "streamed" of it in any philosophy. A very intelligent and extensive Belgian farmer in Kansas, a few days since gave me some of his experience in farming, with hired slaves for his laborers. According to his experience, last year, which was not as good as some, on account of the dry weather, he will have this fall, when harvest is done, as follows: Corn, eighty-five bush, with sixty-five bushels to the acre, at 80 cts a bushel amounting to \$7,262.

Wheat 10 acres, 20 bushels to the acre, at \$1.00 making 200 Timothy grass, 12 acres 2 tons to the acre \$10.00 making 240 Clover 24 acres for the spring. Potatoes, 1 acre, 200 bush. at 40 cts, making 80 These products amount to \$3,594. In addition to this, he had 150 swine, which, when ready for the knife, will weigh 230 lbs. each, if as good as last year, and which, at six cents a pound, will come to \$2,070. Deducting 15 bushels of corn at 50 cts a bushel for each hog, will leave \$720; which, added to the first, makes \$4,314. The work on his farm, including the garden, general improvements, &c., is done by five men, or hired slaves, while the owner simply superintends it.

From ten to fifteen hundred pounds of hemp to the acre is an average crop for this land, and the price the year past has been from 120 to 150 dollars a ton. Pumpkins, melons, apples, peaches, and fruit of all kinds, grow here in abundance if planted. Such is the land in Kansas, and such, also, is the land in Kansas territory; for it is of the same general character. Let it be remembered that such crops as the above are raised without a spoonful of manure, and that, too, from year to year for all time to come, for aught I know. I have seen corn growing on land that has been planted for twenty years in succession, and there was no apparent difference between it and the corn on new land. Also, let the New England farmer remember, that to raise from 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre here, no hoeing is required. The only work requisite after planting is to plow among it a few times, and such work as "weeding," "hilling," and "top-dressing" is unknown. The price of this land is, for unimproved, from 25 to 40 dollars an acre; and for improved land, from 40 to 100 dollars. This is the price of all the land bordering on the Territory for several miles south of the mouth of the Kansas river, and it will soon be higher—for there is comparatively but little such land in the United States as this. The land all thro' the Kansas river valley, in the Territory, is equally as good as that above described, and worth as much to the acre, and will produce as large crops. It is to be wondered at, then, that every young man in Missouri, and every old man, also, who has not already a farm of the same quality of his own, should be rushing into the Territory to secure 160 acres, for \$1,250 an acre, when he knows it will be worth from \$25 to \$100 the moment he gets his title!

Rather is it not strange, and wonderful that, at least, one hundred thousand persons from New England, are not on their way to this garden of the world, at this moment? That such would be the case I have no doubt, if the good qualities of the land, climate, &c., were understood by them as well as they are by those in Missouri on the borders. The rush from this State to Kansas Territory, is not so much to secure a foothold for slavery there, as to secure a fortune, notwithstanding what the newspapers say about it. No; most who go from here are young men, in want of farms; and slavery to say the least, is a secondary matter with them, if indeed they are not opposed to its introduction into Kansas, which is certainly the case with many.

You ask, when is the best time for New England men to go to Kansas? Unquestionably the best time is this fall. By coming now, they can select from the best of the land now open to settlement, as well as get their cabins and fences made, and their land plowed ready for spring work. The winters, I am told, are so mild, that out-door work can be done with comfort, such as splitting rails, fencing, building houses, &c., during most of the season. Besides, if they would be represented in the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas, they must be on the ground soon.

The valley of the Neosho or Grand river, in the south of Kansas, is said to be very productive.

Poductiveness of Kansas. In regard to the productiveness of the soil and the most favorable time for emigration to Kansas, attention is directed to the following letter, written by a gentleman well known by the country and upon whose opinion reliance may be placed.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., JULY 17, 1854. Dear Sir:—In my wanderings to and fro in this region, I find myself, to-night in this beautiful town, where are some fine buildings, good, and enterprising citizens.

The Court House, situated in the center of the square that occupies the center of the village, is truly an elegant building. There are also at least two large and well kept hotels, as well as a great number of stores, good dwelling houses, &c., in the town. The land like that in Kansas Territory is rolling, rich and beautiful, and yields immense crops of corn, wheat, tobacco, and almost anything else that can be raised in the United States. I have passed cornfields, to-day, where some of the corn was so tall that the tallest man sitting on the tallest horse in Massachusetts would be unable to reach the top, and that too, when it had just commenced to tassel out, and before the stock had completed its growth. I am told that when the corn is harvested, only the tallest of the laborers can reach some of the corn without breaking down the stalks. Judging from the present appearance of the corn here and of that in Illinois when I passed through that State, the yield of this will be nearly or twice as much as that. In fact I never saw anything like the corn here, nor "streamed" of it in any philosophy. A very intelligent and extensive Belgian farmer in Kansas, a few days since gave me some of his experience in farming, with hired slaves for his laborers. According to his experience, last year, which was not as good as some, on account of the dry weather, he will have this fall, when harvest is done, as follows: Corn, eighty-five bush, with sixty-five bushels to the acre, at 80 cts a bushel amounting to \$7,262.

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From ten to fifteen hundred pounds of hemp to the acre is an average crop for this land, and the price the year past has been from 120 to 150 dollars a ton. Pumpkins, melons, apples, peaches, and fruit of all kinds, grow here in abundance if planted. Such is the land in Kansas, and such, also, is the land in Kansas territory; for it is of the same general character. Let it be remembered that such crops as the above are raised without a spoonful of manure, and that, too, from year to year for all time to come, for aught I know. I have seen corn growing on land that has been planted for twenty years in succession, and there was no apparent difference between it and the corn on new land. Also, let the New England farmer remember, that to raise from 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre here, no hoeing is required. The only work requisite after planting is to plow among it a few times, and such work as "weeding," "hilling," and "top-dressing" is unknown. The price of this land is, for unimproved, from 25 to 40 dollars an acre; and for improved land, from 40 to 100 dollars. This is the price of all the land bordering on the Territory for several miles south of the mouth of the Kansas river, and it will soon be higher—for there is comparatively but little such land in the United States as this. The land all thro' the Kansas river valley, in the Territory, is equally as good as that above described, and worth as much to the acre, and will produce as large crops. It is to be wondered at, then, that every young man in Missouri, and every old man, also, who has not already a farm of the same quality of his own, should be rushing into the Territory to secure 160 acres, for \$1,250 an acre, when he knows it will be worth from \$25 to \$100 the moment he gets his title!

Poductiveness of Kansas. In regard to the productiveness of the soil and the most favorable time for emigration to Kansas, attention is directed to the following letter, written by a gentleman well known by the country and upon whose opinion reliance may be placed.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., JULY 17, 1854. Dear Sir:—In my wanderings to and fro in this region, I find myself, to-night in this beautiful town, where are some fine buildings, good, and enterprising citizens.

The Court House, situated in the center of the square that occupies the center of the village, is truly an elegant building. There are also at least two large and well kept hotels, as well as a great number of stores, good dwelling houses, &c., in the town. The land like that in Kansas Territory is rolling, rich and beautiful, and yields immense crops of corn, wheat, tobacco, and almost anything else that can be raised in the United States. I have passed cornfields, to-day, where some of the corn was so tall that the tallest man sitting on the tallest horse in Massachusetts would be unable to reach the top, and that too, when it had just commenced to tassel out, and before the stock had completed its growth. I am told that when the corn is harvested, only the tallest of the laborers can reach some of the corn without breaking down the stalks. Judging from the present appearance of the corn here and of that in Illinois when I passed through that State, the yield of this will be nearly or twice as much as that. In fact I never saw anything like the corn here, nor "streamed" of it in any philosophy. A very intelligent and extensive Belgian farmer in Kansas, a few days since gave me some of his experience in farming, with hired slaves for his laborers. According to his experience, last year, which was not as good as some, on account of the dry weather, he will have this fall, when harvest is done, as follows: Corn, eighty-five bush, with sixty-five bushels to the acre, at 80 cts a bushel amounting to \$7,262.

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Rather is it not strange, and wonderful that, at least, one hundred thousand persons from New England, are not on their way to this garden of the world, at this moment? That such would be the case I have no doubt, if the good qualities of the land, climate, &c., were understood by them as well as they are by those in Missouri on the borders. The rush from this State to Kansas Territory, is not so much to secure a foothold for slavery there, as to secure a fortune, notwithstanding what the newspapers say about it. No; most who go from here are young men, in want of farms; and slavery to say the least, is a secondary matter with them, if indeed they are not opposed to its introduction into Kansas, which is certainly the case with many.

You ask, when is the best time for New England men to go to Kansas? Unquestionably the best time is this fall. By coming now, they can select from the best of the land now open to settlement, as well as get their cabins and fences made, and their land plowed ready for spring work. The winters, I am told, are so mild, that out-door work can be done with comfort, such as splitting rails, fencing, building houses, &c., during most of the season. Besides, if they would be represented in the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas, they must be on the ground soon.

The valley of the Neosho or Grand river, in the south of Kansas, is said to be very productive.

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